

Term 2 – Exam

Name:

Class: 3LPH

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الموضوع الأول

Par One: A/Reading and interpreting

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. This practice is considered exploitative by many international organizations. Legislations across the world prohibit child labour. These laws do not consider all work done by children as child labour, exceptions include work by child artists, supervised training, certain categories of work such as those by Amish children, some forms of child work common among indigenous American children, and others.

Child labour was employed to varying extents through most of history. Before 1940, numerous children aged 5-14 worked in Europe, the United States and various colonies of European powers. **These children** worked in agriculture, home-based assembly operations, factories, mining and services such as newsleat. Some worked night shifts lasting: 12 hours. With the rise of household income, availability of schools and passage of child labour laws, the incidence rates of child labour fell.

In developing countries, with high poverty and poor schooling opportunities, child labour is still prevalent. In 2010, Saharan Africa had the highest incidence rates of child labour, with several African nations witnessing over 50 percent of children aged 5-14 working. Worldwide agriculture is the largest employer of child labour. Vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal urban economy; their parents, rather than factories predominantly employ children. Poverty and lack of schools are considered as the primary cause of child labour.

The incidence of child labour in the world decreased from 25% to 10% between 1960 and 2003, according to the World Bank. Nevertheless, the total number of child labourers remains high, with UNICEF and ILO acknowledging an estimated 168 million children aged 5-17 worldwide, were involved in child labour in 2013.

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

1-What type of discourse is the text? Circle the right answer.

a- narrative

b-expository

c- argumentative

2-The text is about:

a-Child labour global phenomenon

b-Child labour and its causes

c- Child labour and UNICEF

3-Are the following statements true or false?

a-Child labour encourages children school attendance

b- Not all work done by children is classified among child labour.

c-Very few children are working in agriculture

d- The number of child labourers keeps increasing.

4-Answer the following questions according to the text:

a-Why is child labour ill-considered and prohibited by law?

b-In which fields did children use to work?

c-Is child labour rate still high in developing countries? Why?

5-In which paragraph is it mentioned that:

The last estimation made about the rate of child labour is still high.

6-What or who do the underlined words in the text refer to?

a-this practice (§1).

b-those (§1).....

c-these children (§2).....

B/MASTERY OF LANGUAGE 1- Find in the text words, expressions or phrases that are closest in meaning to:

a-prevents (§1) =

b-different (§2) =

c-admitting (§4)=

2. find in the text words, expressions or phrases that are opposite to.

a- allow (§1) ≠ b-increased (§2) ≠ wealth (§3) ≠

3-Find in the text words whose definitions are as follow

a- Treating somebody unfairly by making them work and not giving them much in return (§1) =

b The money that a person earns from work (§2) =

4- Complete the table below:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
.....		Exploitative
.....	Estimate	
.....		various

5- Rewrite the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one:

1/ a-He said, Governments of all countries must take harsh measures against child trafficking"

b-He said

2/a-il legislations over the world don't prohibit child labour,they will suffer from physical harms

b-Unless

3/a-My dream is to live in a society where children's rights are not violated.

b- I wish I

6-Combine the following sentences with the given words into brackets:

a Children do most of the hard work. They are badly paid. (though)

.....

b-Companies use different channels. They want to promote their product services: (so that)

.....

7-Write the correct tense of the verbs in between brackets:

Child labour (reach) new extremes during the Industrial Revolution. Today, Child labour in the United States (be) one of the most remarkable in the society The United States (make) efforts to fight it since 1900.

8-Put the following sentences into order to get a coherent paragraph

a-and more than 80 million labour in terrible conditions.

b-officials estimate that more than 150,000 children work in US farms

c-people think such abuse only happens in developing countries.

d-Today, more than 250 million children between the ages of 5 to 14 work.

e-but, many children in the United States work illegally..

9-Match words that rhyme the same:

a-child b-numerous c-interferes d-considered

1-Tangerous 2-laboured. 3-night. 4-refers

Part Two: Written Expression: Choose only one topic

Topic one:

Write a composition of about 120 t words on the causes of child labour worldwide.

Use the following notes

Poverty/ illiterate parents /lack of motivation for schooling/ no protection and care from families and Institutions/exploitation by rich owners.

Topictwo: How can we fight child labour?

Correction

- A/
1- b
2- a
3- a- false, b- true, c- false, d- true.
4- a- because it deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that it is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful.
b- agriculture, home-based assembly operations factories, mining and in services.
c- yes, it is because of high poverty and poor schooling opportunities.
5- §4
6- this practice = child labour. Those = categories of work. These children = numerous children Powers.

- B/
1- prevents = deprives. Different = various, varying. Admitting = acknowledging.
2- allow ≠ prohibit. Increased ≠ fell. Wealth ≠ poverty.
3- a- §1 exploitative
b- §2 income
4-

Verb	Noun	Adjective
To exploit	exploitation	Exploitative
To estimate	estimate	Estimated/ estimative
To vary	variety	various

- 5-
1b- he said that governments of all countries had to take harsh measures
2b- Unless legislations over the world prohibit child labour, they will suffer.
3b- I wish I would live in society where children's rights are not violated.
6-
a- Though children do most of the hard work, they are badly paid.
b- Companies use different channels so that they promote their product services.
7-
Reached- is- have made.
8- b-e-a-c-d
9-
Child- night/ numerous- dangerous/ interferes – refers/ considered- laboured.